

2 BURNED, 4 OTHERS KILLED

By Sheriff's Posse in Early County, Ga.—Two Whites Wounded.

Blakely, Ga., Dec. 30.—Four negroes were shot to death, two negroes burned alive, two white men seriously wounded and others slightly wounded in a series of battles fought in Early county late to-day in an effort to capture the slayers of Henry Villipigue, farm overseer on a plantation owned by E. H. Coachman, of Clearwater, Fla.

Sheriff Howell was in charge of a posse that burned a negro house in which Granison Goolsby, negro farmer, and his two sons were barricaded with other negroes, this afternoon. Goolsby and another negro were shot dead in trying to escape from the flames. Two white men were wounded by the negroes.

Goolsby's sons sought refuge in another cabin, which also was fired by the posse and the sheriff and his deputies brought back the news to-night that both of these negroes were burned to death. They faced certain death to attempt to escape.

Several posses, each with forty or more men, have been hunting the negroes throughout the day. Two serious gun fights have occurred, two negroes being killed in each battle.

Villipigue was killed in the presence of his wife by three negroes, presumably because he had chastised a negro boy on the night before.

He was shot in the back with a "rune" shell, filled with large shot, a terrible hole being torn in his body. Villipigue lived only ten minutes. Other shots were fired, some of them barely missing Mrs. Villipigue.

Gradison Goolsby, a negro, and his two sons, who resided on Col. A. J. Singletary's plantation, were accused of the shooting, and posses started out in pursuit of them as soon as news of the shooting spread. The sheriff of Early county also was in charge of a posse bent upon capturing the three accused men.

Not until Villipigue's body was on its way to his former home in Griffin, Ga., did the posse come upon the negroes suspected of the shooting.

Negroes Fire on Posse.
As one posse surrounded two negroes the latter opened fire, and the fire was returned with deadly effect. Only a few rounds were exchanged when the negroes ceased shooting. Both negroes were found dead. They were identified as Early Hightower, a cousin of the Goolsbys, and Jim Burton.

They were not implicated in the killing of Overseer Villipigue, it was stated, and the posse continued the chase.

During this afternoon the negroes were located in a house on Dick Serron's plantation. They were barricaded there and heavily armed. The posse closed in on the house and demanded the surrender of the negroes. The negroes fired and then shut themselves in. More daring ones of the posse stole up at one side of the house where there were no windows, and set fire to the building. When the flames were upon them the negroes made a dash for the open. They fired into the posse and two white men—Olive Hudseth and Sam Hillman—fell wounded. Hundreds of shots were fired at the negroes by members of the posse and Gradison Goolsby, the leader of the negroes, fell dead, as did another negro, whose name has not been obtained.

"Gen." Coxey to Run for Senator.

Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 30.—"Gen." Jacob S. Coxey, wealthy manufacturer of Massillon, Ohio, who led the "army of the commonweal" to Washington in 1894, outlined to-day plans for his campaign as an independent candidate for United States Senator from Ohio, to succeed Senator Pomerehne next year. He said he would run on a platform demanding that Congress authorize an issue of \$1,000,000,000 legal tender currency, half of which is to be used in creating a merchant marine, and half for naval equipment of coast defenses.

Memorial to Col. A. J. Sifton.

(Anderson Mail.)
The congregation of the Pentecost Baptist church have a new parsonage, the gift of Mrs. L. A. Sifton as a memorial to her late husband, Col. A. J. Sifton. The parsonage and lot on which it stands were given by Mrs. Sifton when the building was recently completed.

For Children's Cough.

You cannot use anything better for your child's cough and cold than Dr. King's New Discovery. It is prepared from pine tar, mixed with healing and soothing balsams. It does not contain anything harmful and is slightly laxative, just enough to expel the poisons from the system. Dr. King's New Discovery is antiseptic—kills the cold germs—raises the phlegm—loosens the cough and soothes the irritation. Don't put off treatment. Coughs and colds often lead to serious lung troubles. It is also good for adults and the aged. Get a bottle to-day. All druggists.—Adv. 3.

RIOTS START ANEW IN S. W. GA.

Two More Negroes Killed—Fourth Negro Lodge Has Been Set on Fire.

Blakely, Ga., Dec. 31.—Two negroes were killed and four negro lodge buildings were burned to-day in a renewal of clashes between the whites and negroes in the western portion of this (Early) county, according to reports reaching here to-night. Reports that negroes, in retaliation, were threatening the lives of white farmers caused numbers of armed men to leave here for the scene, and it was said that others were en route from the Alabama side of the Chattahoochee river, on which Early county borders.

Seven negroes were reported killed yesterday by white posses which sought to capture Grandison Goolsby and his sons, Mike and Ulysses, charged with killing Henry J. Villipigue, a white overseer, who had thrashed one of the younger Goolsbys. To-day's mob scoured the river country on hearing rumors that Goolsby's sons had not been burned to death in a negro cabin, as reported, but had escaped.

Delegated to Kill.
Reports that members of these mobs found on the person of a negro killed yesterday a lodge book showing that a negro organization had delegated Goolsby and his sons to kill Villipigue because he thrashed one of the younger Goolsbys, were said to have caused the burning of the negro lodge building. The elder Goolsby was known as one of the leading spirits in negro Mason and Odd Fellow lodges in his section of Early county, and also to be a member of other lodges.

To-night a negro lodge building near the Alabama line was reported destroyed by fire. Early to-day a negro Masonic lodge building and a negro Odd Fellows' lodge building had been burned, and later a building known as the Negro Supreme Circle lodge building was said to have been burned.

Two Negroes Slain.
Ed Law, a negro accused of aiding the younger Goolsbys to escape, was said to have been killed late to-day with his son, known as "Precious" Law. The Goolsbys, it was said, were aided by these negroes to reach a train going to Montgomery, Ala.

In retaliation negroes were said to have surrounded the home of H. H. Grimsley, a white farmer, threatening to kill him and his wife and children. The mob dispersed, however, before Sheriff Howell and a posse reached the Grimsley home.

The negro Supreme Lodge Circle at Pleasant Grove was burned early in the day and the negro Masonic and negro Odd Fellows' hall in Blakely were burned by the mob later, and to-night another negro lodge building, near the Chattahoochee river, at Hilton, was burned.

Grimsley Is Rescued.
In retaliation the negroes were reported to have surrounded the home of H. H. Grimsley and had threatened him and his family. Sheriff Howell and deputies and help from the Alabama side of the river hurried to the scene and found that the negroes had dispersed, according to late reports reaching here. Automobiles filled with armed men have been leaving the city every few minutes throughout the evening.

Gradison Goolsby, negro, killed yesterday, was at the head of the Supreme Circle Lodge in his own settlement and master of the negro Masonic lodge at Blakely.

Ninety Bales on Six-Horse Farm.

(Laurens Advertiser.)
About 90 bales of cotton from a six-horse farm will be the record made on the Watts place, north of the city, this year. This particular record is made on that part of the place cultivated by T. I. Swygert and Bill Fisher, with R. M. Mills as overseer. Mr. Mills stated Saturday that he had already ginned 87 bales and expected to gin several more, bringing the total up to about 90 bales.

Minnesota's Governor Dead.

Clinton, La., Dec. 30.—Governor W. S. Hammond, of Minnesota, died suddenly in a hotel here early to-day from a stroke of apoplexy, which physicians state apparently had been superinduced by a recent attack of ptomaine poisoning. He was stricken while in the lavatory of the hotel and died before physicians could arrive.

15 Killed; 20 Injured.

Laredo, Texas, Dec. 31.—Fifteen persons were instantly killed, a score of others injured, some probably fatally; many railroad cars were demolished and other property damage effected in Monterey, Mexico, yesterday at noon when box cars containing dynamite and hand grenades for the Carranza army were destroyed by an explosion.

Iceland holds the record for centenarians.

(Clip this out and use it.)

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OF INTEREST TO FARMERS.

Comparative Feed Values of Cotton Seed Meal, Corn and Shorts.

Editor Keowee Courier: It may be of interest to many of our farmers and users of cotton seed meal for feed purposes to know what the actual feed values are of the above. Protein, carbohydrates and fats are not obtainable alone, except in occasional instances, cane molasses being almost wholly carbohydrates. Feeds vary in value for different kinds of live stock. For example: Wheat bran is a good cow feed, but a poor pig feed, being too bulky for pigs.

If users of cotton seed meal desire to tone down the high protein value of the meal by mixing shorts or bran, we say that bran should be used in preference to shorts and can be obtained for less money.

The following statement shows the feed value of standard cotton seed meal:

Protein 36 Per cent.
Fat 6 Per cent.
Carbohydrates 29 Per cent.
Crude Fiber 12 Per cent.
The analysis of shorts gives the following result:
Protein 15 Per cent.
Fat 5 Per cent.
Carbohydrates 50 Per cent.
Fiber 7 Per cent.

(Shorts figured at a value of \$36 per ton, cotton seed meal at \$40 per ton, shelled corn at \$32 per ton, or 90c. per bushel.)

We wrote E. J. Watson, Commissioner of Agriculture, giving him the figures as above and asked him how they compared. Under date of December 16th, we received the following information addressed to us by his department:

"I will say that, using analyses and prices quoted by Mr. Marett, (cotton seed meal at \$40 per ton, corn at \$32, shorts at \$36.) for \$1 you can buy the following value in nutrients:
Cotton seed meal.....\$1.00 worth.
Corn87 worth.
Shorts82 worth.

"Therefore, to get the same nutrient value per dollar, valuing cotton seed meal at \$40, corn would have to be \$27.44 and shorts \$29.52.
"Nutrient in corn is 13 per cent and shorts 18 per cent more expensive."

Cotton seed meal ought to sell for \$45 per ton, and it is a fact that cotton seed meal will run over the guaranteed analysis as a rule more than most of the other feeds sold in this territory. If you want to buy something to mix with cotton seed meal, you should buy wheat bran or some other cheap, bulky feed running high in carbohydrates.

Corn contains 9 per cent protein, fat 5 per cent, and carbohydrates 70 per cent. The trouble you will have with corn is that it does not furnish the bulk that is necessary in cow feed. Therefore wheat bran is preferable.
K. W. Marett.
Westminster, Dec. 28, 1915.

Pneumonia and Grip Kill Many.

Philadelphia, Dec. 31.—Pneumonia and grip, which have been epidemic here for several weeks, caused a record number of deaths during the week ending yesterday. The total for the week was 971, nearly 50 per cent being ascribed by the attending physicians to these diseases.

For last Monday the report to the bureau of vital statistics showed 262 deaths, the greatest number ever reached by the bureau in a single day. The weekly death rate usually averages 422.

Many industrial plants and business offices have been seriously crippled by the enforced absence of employees suffering from grip, which in many cases have developed into pneumonia.

Want \$50,000 for State Militia.

An appropriation of \$50,000 to \$60,000 will be urged by Adjutant General W. W. Moore in his annual report to the General Assembly. The fund will be used for the maintenance of the National Guard, making up the deficiency in the Federal funds and allowing of general improvement of the State camp in Lexington county.

476,363 WORK FOR GOVERNMENT

Competitive Examination Rules Apply to Nearly 300,000 of Them.

Washington, Dec. 30.—More than 475,000 officers and employees, or, to be exact, 476,363, are on the government pay roll at the present time, according to information conveyed in the annual report of the Civil Service Commission, just made public here. Of this large army of government workers 292,000 held positions subject to competitive examinations under the civil service rules. Of the 184,000 whose positions are not subject to such rules more than 10,000 were Presidential appointees, 8,000 being postmasters of the first, second and third classes, 5,000 clerks in charge of contract postal stations, 72,000 clerks in third and fourth class post offices, 8,000 mail messengers, 12,000 star route, steamboat and screen wagon contractors.

To properly examine applications for pensions there is required alone a total of 4,500 surgeons.

Panama canal work calls for 20,000, and there are 27,000 unclassified laborers scattered throughout the country whose names are on the government pay roll.

Last year the number examined for entrance into the classified service reached a total of 166,000, which is 30,000 less than the number examined the previous year, the decrease being due to the fact that many large examinations, including that for the railway mail service, were postponed.

On June 30, 1915, there were 47,000 fourth-class post offices in the United States, and at the same time there was a total of 43,000 rural free delivery routes in operation.

Although the report does not show what percentage of the total number of employees were women, it is safe to say they made up half the total.

These half million men and women are working for Uncle Sam both in this and continental countries—in fact, wherever the flag of the Stars and Stripes is found floating. While it is true that the pay they receive is not large—though generally adequate in each particular case—Uncle Sam is a good paymaster and there is never an excuse to complain of slow pay.

Robbers Make Big Haul.

Wilmington, Del., Dec. 25.—Four hundred thousand dollars in stock certificates were stolen from a registered mail pouch late last night while in transit in a covered wagon from the Wilmington post office to the Pennsylvania railroad station. The bag contained stock certificates of the Dupont, Hercules and Atlas powder companies, General Motors Company and railroad companies to value of \$750,000, but \$350,000 of the securities were subsequently found hidden in the vehicle.

Albert Johnson and Earl Johnson, negro drivers of the wagon, were arrested and held in default of bail for hearings next Thursday. The men are believed to have permitted the robbers to ride in the wagon from the post office to the station, during which time they were able to cut open the mail pouches and select the negotiable securities. The negroes were employed by the firm which has the contract for carrying the mails between the post office and the railroad station.

The stock, some of which belongs to the Dupont Company and some to New York brokers, was en route to New York.

Chicago in Grip of Influenza.

Chicago, Dec. 22.—Approximately 85,000 pupils of the public schools are absent on account of influenza, according to reports of school physicians made to the health department. The health department has considered the epidemic so serious that an investigation has been ordered.

Five Die from Eating Candy.

Boston, Dec. 31.—The death of five children in Boston since Christmas, after eating candy containing too much acid, will be proved. Burial of the five has been suspended until Monday pending a post mortem examination. Arrests are expected.

NOVEL APPEAL TO U. S. COURT.

Negro Wants Reversal Because There Were No Blacks on His Jury.

(Atlanta Constitution, Dec. 31.)
Attorney General Clifford Walker will leave in the next day or so for Washington, D. C., where he will represent the State of Georgia before the United States Supreme Court in the case of Robert Kitchens vs. J. C. Hamilton, sheriff of Washington county, Georgia.

This case is one of the most remarkable ever sent up to the high Federal tribunal from the Southern States, and, it is said, if the high court upholds Kitchens' plea, will mean either a large percentage of negroes on every jury that tries a negro or a beaten path to the United States Supreme Court every time a negro loses a case and can find means to appeal his case.

Claim of Kitchens.

Kitchens is a negro and his appeal is based upon the allegation that negroes were excluded from service upon the jury which convicted him, and that he was thereby deprived of his rights under the "due process of law" clause of the fourteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution.

It is said to be a fact that there were no names of negroes appearing on the lists from which the jury was selected which convicted Kitchens, but the State will claim that this fact does not arise out of discrimination against negroes. It is also stated that there are few counties in the State of Georgia which have negroes from which to select juries.

Kitchens was convicted of the murder of H. A. Brantley, in Washington Superior Court, April 19, 1913, and was sentenced to death. He was refused a new trial and appealed and again lost. On May 14, 1915, Kitchens applied for a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Lambdin, of the Southern Georgia Federal District, but the petition was denied. In this petition Kitchens alleged for the first time that the commissioners of Washington county "failed to select and did exclude all colored persons of African descent, because of their race and color, known as negroes, to serve on said juries, although there were a number of colored men in the county who were well qualified to serve."

Point Not Raised.

This point was not raised in any of the State Courts, and it is unusual for the United States Supreme Court to review a case in which all points have not been reviewed by the State Courts.

The case, however, is in the high Federal Court, an appeal having been entered and a supersedeas granted.

Kitchens will claim before the Supreme Court that the reason he had not raised the point as to the exclusion of negroes from his jury in the courts of Georgia was "fear and danger of mob violence and on account of the great prejudice that existed at the time of the trial between the two races," although the State will claim that there was not during his trial any evidence of impending mob violence.

The United States Supreme Court has in former decisions ruled that a negro may be excluded from a jury or jury lists simply on account of his race or color.

Wool Production in U. S.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Wool production in the United States during 1915 was estimated to-day by the Department of Agriculture at 288,777,000 pounds. Its value was \$67,573,818, or \$14,000,000 more than last year. The price of unwashed wool paid to producers has averaged 23.4 cents per pound, compared with 18.4 cents last year and 15.7 cents in 1913.

Big Country School Boy.

Fremont, Ohio, Dec. 31.—F. I. Gahn, of Rich township, is perhaps the biggest country school boy in Ohio, if not in the United States. He is 16 years of age and weighs 260 pounds. Gahn attends the Glaser school, north of Fremont, and is one of the brightest pupils in his class.

The hammer used at the sale of German prize ships in London was the same as that used in 1855, when the enemy's ships seized were sold. At the close of this sale the auctioneer presented this hammer to the marshal of the admiralty, H. W. Lovell. A gold-lettered inscription on the hammer recalled the Crimean war.

Tobacco.

(Penn State Froth.)

Tobacco is a dirty weed,
I like it.
It satisfies no normal need,
I like it.
It makes you thin, it makes you lean,
It takes the hair right off your head,
It's the worst dam stuff I've ever seen.
I like it.

Italians who have become naturalized in Switzerland are liable to military service in both countries.

BRITISH WARSHIP DESTROYED.

Cruiser Natal Blown to Pieces While in Port—About 300 Perished.

London, Dec. 31.—The British armored cruiser Natal has been sunk after an explosion. Official announcement to this effect was made here to-day. The Natal was sunk yesterday afternoon while in harbor as the result of an internal explosion. There are about 400 survivors.

The Natal's sinking is the severest loss which the British navy has sustained in several months. No British naval vessels of importance had been sunk since last May when the Triumph and Majestic were torpedoed at the Dardanelles. The Natal, although a powerful man of war, was laid down eleven years ago, and her displacement was only about one-half of the largest British sea fighters. The Natal's complement was 704 men. Her displacement was 13,660 tons.

She was 480 feet long and 73 feet of beam. Her largest guns were 9.2-inch. Of these she carried three forward and three aft. She was armed also with four 7.5-inch guns, twenty-four 3-pounders and three torpedo tubes.

Accidentally Killed Wife.

Easley, Dec. 30.—G. C. Galloway, of Easley, accidentally shot and instantly killed his wife in their home at 10.30 o'clock this morning. Mr. Galloway had just come in from town and was inspecting a pistol which he had at his house. Not knowing that it was loaded, he pulled the trigger, the ball taking effect in the throat of his wife, who was standing directly in front of the pistol. Medical aid was summoned immediately, but life was extinct before the physician could reach the scene.

Mrs. Galloway before her marriage was Miss McHaffey, of Easley. Besides her husband she is survived by five children, the youngest being only six months of age.

Taxable Property in the State.

The total value of all taxable property in South Carolina in 1915 was \$310,907,101, according to reports to the Comptroller General by the county auditors of the State. The table showing the values in each county is contained in the first annual report of the Tax Commission, which has been mailed to the members of the Legislature. This is an increase over last year.

Some facts taken from the table are as follows:
Acres land taxed 18,615,297
Value of lands \$ 75,014,146
Value of buildings \$ 18,816,536
Value of all real estate in cities, towns and villages \$ 68,974,482
Total value real estate \$103,336,389
Value of personal property \$ 44,765,568

Cap'n Hobson for Presidency.

Chicago, Dec. 30.—The name of Richmond P. Hobson, of Alabama, was among those mentioned as Presidential no-nine possibilities at a conference of Prohibition party leaders summoned here by the executive committee of the national committee of that party to-day. The discussion of candidates was informal. Other names mentioned were those of J. Frank Hanley, former Governor of Indiana; William Sulzer, former Governor of New York, and Eugene Foss, former Governor of Massachusetts. The date for the national convention was tentatively set by the national committee for July 19 and 20 at Minneapolis, Minn.

Killed While Pleading.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 29.—Claude Suggs, who killed his father-in-law, John James, Monday near Jacksonville, has been removed to Newbern, N. C., for safe keeping. Suggs turned the gun and shot James while the latter was pleading for his son. Feeling is high.

FREE FLOWER SEEDS

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No matter whether you farm or only plant vegetables or flowers in a small lot you need Hastings 1916 Catalogue.

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